

hereby give notice of my intention to offer a resolution which raises a question of the privileges of the House.

The form of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. —

Whereas virtually every nation in the world has adhered to a moratorium on nuclear tests since September 1992;

Whereas, on June 13, 1995, President Jacques Chirac of France ended his nation's adherence to the moratorium by ordering a series of nuclear tests in the South Pacific;

Whereas France has acted conducted six nuclear tests on the Pacific atolls of Moruroa and Fangataufa in French Polynesia;

Whereas France has acknowledged that radioactive materials from some of the tests have leaked into the ocean;

Whereas, as a result of the tests, the people of the Pacific are extremely concerned about the health and safety of those who live near the test sites, as well as the adverse environmental effects of the tests on the region;

Whereas, in conducting the tests, France has callously ignored world-wide protests and global concern;

Whereas the United States is one of 167 nations that have objected to the tests;

Whereas the tests are inconsistent with the "Principles and Objectives for Disarmament", as adopted by the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;

Whereas, in proceeding with the tests, France has acted contrary to the commitment of the international community to the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and the moratorium on nuclear testing;

Whereas the President of France, Jacques Chirac, is scheduled to appear before a joint meeting of the Congress on February 1, 1996; and

Whereas, in light of the tests, the appearance of the President of France before the Congress violates the dignity and integrity of the proceedings of the House: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That, by reason of the recent nuclear tests conducted by France in the South Pacific, the Speaker of the House shall take such action as may be necessary to withdraw the invitation to the President of France, Jacques Chirac, to address a joint meeting of the Congress, as scheduled to occur on February 1, 1996.

SEC. 2. On and after the date on which this resolution is agreed to, the Speaker of the House may not agree to the appearance before a joint meeting of the Congress by any head of state or head of government whose nation conducts nuclear tests.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under rule IX, a resolution offered from the floor by a Member other than the majority leader or the minority leader as a question of the privileges of the House has immediate precedence only at a time or place designated by the Speaker in the legislative schedule within 2 legislative days of its being properly noticed. The Chair will announce the Chair's designation at a later time. The Chair's determination as to whether the resolution constitutes a question of privilege will be made at the time designated by the Chair for consideration of the resolution.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will now entertain 1-minute.

THE DEBT CEILING INCREASE

(Mr. JONES asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, I have listened with amazement as the President calls upon Republicans to pass a clean increase in the debt ceiling. Well, let me just say right now, there is nothing clean about stealing another trillion dollars from our children.

Mr. Speaker, Republicans already passed a responsible increase in the debt limit. It was part of the Balanced Budget Act. The President choose to veto it. We put it very clearly to the President: We are not going to let our Nation default on its debt, but we will not give the President a blank check to spend more money.

That is exactly what the President is asking for: a blank check, so he can spend not our money, but our children's money.

Mr. Speaker, default is not an option and Republicans will not let the President's irresponsibility let that happen. We will give him the chance to sign yet another increase in the debt ceiling. But we won't do it without at least providing a downpayment on a balanced budget.

JOINT MEETING WITH PRESIDENT JACQUES CHIRAC

(Mrs. MINK of Hawaii asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, I have filed a privileged resolution and hope that the leadership of this House will consider it before the resolution itself and its contents become moot.

The resolution asks the Speaker to disinvite the President of France to come to a joint session to address it on February 1. There is an awesome responsibility in nations that possess nuclear power. And in this time and age, certainly we are sophisticated enough and advanced enough to reject the possibility, even, of a nuclear war.

So for such a nuclear power to say that continued tests were necessary, even after their prior government in France had declared a moratorium, to me seems to be an insult not only to humanity but to future life on this planet. Therefore, I feel that the House, being host to such a person who has violated moral responsibilities of leadership, would be against the conscience and integrity of this House.

I ask Members not to attend such session.

SUPPORT IMMIGRATION REFORM

(Mr. SMITH of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House

for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, Congress has a historic opportunity to create an immigration policy that serves America's national interests—not the whims of special interests.

The Immigration in the National Interest Act, H.R. 2202, is a bipartisan effort. It has 120 cosponsors and passed the Judiciary Committee by a vote of 23 to 10.

H.R. 2202 has been endorsed by the Hispanic Business Roundtable, United We Stand, and Veterans of Foreign Wars. The National Association of Manufacturers, Information Technology Association of America, and American Council on International Personnel have endorsed the business-related immigration reforms in the bill.

This bill will secure our borders, protect American lives, make America more competitive in the global marketplace, give spouses and minor children high priority in the immigration system, and encourage immigrants to be self-reliant.

Support immigration reform in the national interest. Cosponsor H.R. 2202 today.

IN SUPPORT OF PRIVILEGED RESOLUTION

(Mrs. SCHROEDER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, I proudly stand with the gentlewoman from Hawaii in her privileged resolution, asking that this body take up and debate whether or not the President of France should have the very special privilege that so few heads of state ever have, and that is to address this Chamber.

I think it will be very ironic if we are allowing a French President, who has nuclear weapons and who has allowed them to be tested at the horror of all the rest of the world standing by and watching it, if we allow that French President to come here and address this body but we do not allow a resolution of a Member of Congress with many Members joining with her to come up to debate it first. I must say, if that happens, what has happened to our democracy?

But, Mr. Speaker, furthermore, we all know that nuclear weapons are very, very dangerous and with the cold-war meltdown, there is no reason to go throwing them around in the environment, harming people just because you can. That is wrong, and the French President should not be here.

A LETTER TO FRENCH PRESIDENT JACQUES CHIRAC

(Mr. MARKEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, after exploding six nuclear weapons tests, the

French Government has announced an end to its nuclear testing program. Last Saturday's explosion, it turns out, was the "last thermonuclear tango in Paris."

First, however, France joined China as the only nation to break a nuclear testing moratorium in effect since 1992. Then it was forced to admit that radioactive chemicals from its test site in the South Pacific have leaked into the sea. When President Chirac visits Washington this week, the gentleman from Washington [Mr. McDERMOTT] and I will deliver a letter to the French Government along with several of our House colleagues praising France's decision to stop detonating nuclear test devices.

In our letter, we also urge France to permanently close its testing site in the South Pacific and to begin a complete cleanup operation. France's pledge to sign a comprehensive test ban treaty outlawing all nuclear weapons is a good position to take. But France should close its testing site as an act of good faith with the rest of the world.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
Washington, DC, January 30, 1996.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,
The Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 5 of Rule III of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, I have the honor to transmit a sealed envelope received from the White House on Monday, January 29, 1996 at 1:20 p.m. and said to contain a message from the President whereby he submits a semiannual report on the continued compliance with U.S. and international standards in the area of emigration policy of the Republic of Bulgaria.

With warm regards,

ROBIN H. CARLE,
Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives.

REPORT ON EMIGRATION LAWS AND POLICIES OF THE REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

On June 3, 1993, I determined and reported to the Congress that Bulgaria is in full compliance with the freedom of emigration criteria of sections 402 and 409 of the Trade Act of 1974. This action allowed for the continuation of most-

favored-nation (MFN) status for Bulgaria and certain other activities without the requirement of a waiver.

As required by law, I am submitting an updated report to the Congress concerning emigration laws and policies of the Republic of Bulgaria. You will find that the report indicates continued Bulgarian compliance with U.S. and international standards in the area of emigration policy.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 29, 1996.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the provisions of clause 5 of rule I, the Chair announces that he will postpone further proceedings today on each motion to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 4 of rule XV.

Such rollcall votes, if postponed, will be taken on Wednesday, January 31, 1996.

□ 1415

INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE ACT OF 1995

Mr. BLILEY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 349) providing for the consideration of S. 534.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 349

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution, the Committee on Commerce shall be discharged from further consideration of the bill S. 534 and the House shall be considered to have struck out all after the enacting clause and inserted in lieu thereof an amendment consisting of the text contained in section 2 of this resolution, the bill shall be considered to have passed the House, as amended, and the House shall be considered to have insisted on the House amendment and requested a conference with the Senate thereon.

SEC. 2. CONGRESSIONAL AUTHORIZATION OF STATE AND LOCAL MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE FLOW CONTROL.

(a) AMENDMENT OF SUBTITLE D.—Subtitle D of the Solid Waste Disposal Act is amended by adding after section 4010 the following new section:

"SEC. 4011. CONGRESSIONAL AUTHORIZATION OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT CONTROL OVER MOVEMENT OF MU- NICIPAL SOLID WASTE AND RECY- CLABLE MATERIALS.

"(a) FLOW CONTROL AUTHORITY FOR FACILITIES DESIGNATED AS OF MAY 16, 1994.—Any State or political subdivision thereof is authorized to exercise flow control authority to direct the movement of municipal solid waste, and recyclable materials voluntarily relinquished by the owner or generator thereof, to particular waste management facilities, or facilities for recyclable materials, designated as of May 16, 1994, if each of the following conditions are met:

"(1) The waste and recyclable materials are generated within the jurisdictional boundaries of such State or political subdivision, determined as of May 16, 1994.

"(2) Such flow control authority is imposed through the adoption or execution of a law, ordinance, regulation, resolution, or other legally binding provision or legally binding official act of the State or political subdivision that—

"(A) was in effect on May 16, 1994,

"(B) was in effect prior to the issuance of an injunction or other order by a court based on a ruling that such law, ordinance, regulation, resolution, or other legally binding provision or official act violated the Commerce Clause of the United States Constitution, or

"(C) was in effect immediately prior to suspension thereof by legislative or official administrative action of the State or political subdivision expressly because of the existence of a court order of the type described in subparagraph (B) issued by a court of the same State or Federal judicial circuit.

"(3) The State or a political subdivision thereof has, for one or more of such designated facilities, in accordance with paragraph (2), on or before May 16, 1994, either—

"(A) presented eligible bonds for sale, or

"(B) executed a legally binding contract or agreement that obligates it to deliver a minimum quantity of waste or recyclable materials to one or more such designated waste management facilities or facilities for recyclable materials and that obligates it to pay for that minimum quantity of waste or recyclable materials even if the stated minimum quantity of such waste or recyclable materials is not delivered within a required time-frame.

"(b) WASTE STREAM SUBJECT TO FLOW CONTROL.—The flow control authority of subsection (a) shall only permit the exercise of flow control authority to any designated facility of the specific classes or categories of municipal solid waste and voluntarily relinquished recyclable materials to which flow control authority was applicable on May 16, 1994, or immediately before the effective date of an injunction or court order referred to in subsection (a)(2)(B) or an action referred to in subsection (a)(2)(C) and—

"(1) in the case of any designated waste management facility or facility for recyclable materials that was in operation as of May 16, 1994, only if the facility concerned received municipal solid waste or recyclable materials in those classes or categories within 2 years prior to May 16, 1994, or the effective date of such injunction or other court order or action,

"(2) in the case of any designated waste management facility or facility for recyclable materials that was not yet in operation as of May 16, 1994, only of the classes or categories that were clearly identified by the State or political subdivision as of May 16, 1994, to be flow controlled to such facility, and

"(3) only to the extent of the maximum volume authorized by State permit to be disposed at the waste management facility or processed at the facility for recyclable materials.

If specific classes or categories of municipal solid waste or recyclable materials were not clearly identified, paragraph (2) shall apply only to municipal solid waste generated by households, including single family residences and multi-family residences of up to 4 units.

"(c) DURATION OF FLOW CONTROL AUTHORITY.—Flow control authority may be exercised pursuant to this section to any facility or facilities only until the later of the following:

"(1) The expiration date of the bond referred to in subsection (a)(3)(A).

"(2) The expiration date of the contract or agreement referred to in subsection (a)(3)(B).

"(3) The adjusted expiration date of a bond issued for a qualified environmental retrofit.